and critic Oskar Ivar Levertin, the foremost of the Swedish romanticists. Holland contributes Herman Heijermans, one of the outstanding modern Dutch novelists and dramatists and leader of the naturalistic school: Isaak Costa, a famous poet: Israel Querido, who demonstrated his origin by turning to the Bible for inspiration: and many others. Hungary's great names include Franz Molnar, Ludwig Biro, Ludwig Eatvany, Melchior Lengyel: in Czechoslovakia there are Ottokar Fischer and Frantisek Langer: in Poland, Julian Tuwim and Antoni Slonimski: in Eussia, Isaac Babel the novelist and Boris Pasternak the lyricist. The greatest poet that anti-Semitic Roumania has as yet produced is the Jew Ronetti Roman, whose play, *New Lamps for Old,* is one of the very few specimens of Roumanian literature known abroad.

Italy in particular, with its handful of some 40,000 Jews, certainly provides a disproportionate number of names—from poets of a century and a half ago, such as Salamone Fiorentino, to classical prose-writers like Giuseppe Revere; from popular romancers like Guido da Verona -to more profound imaginative novelists like Italo Svevo; from playwrights like Sabbatino Lopez to critics like Eugenio Camerini; from Alessandro d[5] Ancona, the literary historian, who introduced the historic method into Italy, to Graziadio Isaia Ascoli, the fore-most Italian philologist of all time, both leaders of that

group of thinkers to whom the renewal of Italian culture in the nineteenth century was due. The Jewish interest in the last-named branch of study has been particularly marked in every land. It owes its origin indeed to the Jewish savants of the Middle Ages who, through the intimate relations of Hebrew and Arabic, made their grammatical studies the beginning of comparative philology; and great scholars such as Sanders in Germany,